



- EXPLANATION**
- Boundary of planning area
 - Leased blocks
 - Offshore well
 - Fault-hachure on downthrown side, hachure denotes location of track line on which fault was detected. Dashed where inferred.
 - ▨ Area of compactional faulting of Upper Cretaceous rocks.
 - Slump fault or downward rotated beds. Hachure denotes track line and downthrown side.
 - Scarp at head of slump scar. Area where material has been removed from slope.
 - Slump sheet. Area of slumped sediments at base of slope.
 - Collapse structure or sink hole in subsurface. Denotes karst development in Eocene and Oligocene beds.
 - Salt diapir in subsurface. Location picked from seismic reflection and sidescan sonar survey.
 - /// Area of faulted, folded, and disturbed ground associated with salt diapirism.
 - ∇ Prominent canyon crossed by our seismic reflection profiles.
 - Area of mass wasting associated with slope dissection by submarine canyons.
 - Sand wave field. Area of potentially mobil sediments.
 - Shelf edge carbonate reef or prominent hardground. Fish habitat.
 - Area of deep water coral reefs or mounds.
 - Sunken ship
 - Updip and downdip limit of detected gas hydrate reflector. Potential shallow trapped gas area.
 - ... Bathymetric contour in meters.
 - Prominent area of cut and fill channeling.
 - Area of extensive Gulf Stream scour.

UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR
CENTRAL MERIDIAN 76°W
SCALE 1:1,000,000

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
KILOMETERS

0 10 20 30 40 50
NAUTICAL MILES

GEOLOGIC HAZARDS AND CONSTRAINTS ATLANTIC O.C.S. REGION SOUTH ATLANTIC PLANNING REGION PETER POPENOE 1984

BASE MAP GENERATED BY ELIZABETH L. COWARD